Gazette of the United States.

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FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the MEANS of PRESERVING the UNION of the AMERICAN STATES.

THE preſent Conſtitution of the United States appears to be excellent in contemplation; and if the harmony of the States ſhould not be diſturbed by groundleſs jealouſies, it bids fair to be durable and efficient in practice. It is however very doubtful whether ſeveral jurisdictions within a jurisdiction, wheels within a wheel, will not produce ſome jarring in their movements. The experiment is curious, and much wiſdom and prudence may render it ſucceſsful.

What then are the probable means of perpetuating our preſent eſtabliſhments? Patriotiſm and the ſword are not the means. I conceive the means to conſiſt ſolely in a *union of intereſts*.

I.—All debts contracted during the late war, and in the common cauſe, muſt be made a common charge againſt the Union, and the creditors muſt all look to the *ſame authority* for payment, muſt depend on the *ſame reſources*, and have the offer of *equal compenſation*. Divide the debts, divide the reſources, leave the different State legiſlatures to make various unequal proviſions for payment, and a hoſtility will immediately commence between the general and particular governments, and between the different deſcriptions of creditors.—To ſever our Union forever, nothing is wanted, but to ſet three or four States contending with Congreſs about the ſources of revenue; and unleſs the debts ſhould be aſſumed and made a common charge, nothing but infinite power could prevent ſuch a contention.

II.—There ſhould be no excluſion of perſons who hold ſeats in the national government from a capacity to hold, at the ſame time, offices under the ſtate governments. However *diſtinct* the *powers* of the governments may be, their *intereſts* are the *ſame*. Both are deſigned to promote the welfare and happineſs of the *ſame citizens*. If two offices are incompatible, whether under ſtate governments or the national government, common ſenſe will dictate that they ſhould not be lodged in the ſame hands. But a propoſition for a total excluſion of members of Congreſs and federal officers from any ſeat or office in a State government, indicates a jealouſy of our national government, to a high degree alarming. Such a propoſition, to a high degree alarming. Such a propoſition, like the excluſion of Clergymen from civil offices, ſuppoſes an *enmity* between the two governments or two orders of men, which requires each to fortify againſt the other, by erecting an impaſſable barrier. It is a declaration of hoſtilities between parties whoſe very exiſtence depends on peace and union. The federal government ſtands on the State governments, as on pillars; and without the national government's guaranty, the independence of a State could not be ſecure for a year. What madneſs thus to wage war with the national government! What infatuation to create *ſeparate intereſts*, when the whole buſineſs of this generation is, UNION!

Conſolidation, that bug-bear of antifederaliſm, has ſpread terrific apprehenſions, and made honeſt men dread the influence of the national government. But in the name of common ſenſe, let me aſk, was ever a nation too *firmly conſolidated* for the purpoſes of good government? Never, it may be anſwered, never was a political ſociety too cloſely united for ſtrength, harmony, and happineſs. Ancient Greece and all modern Europe can teſtify, that half the calamities of mankind have grown out of the rivalſhips, pride, and diſcordant views of petty ſovereignties; nay, we ourſelves ſhould bleſs God for a federal conſtitution, which, by abridging the independence of the States, extinguiſhed the ſparks of civil war, that, in 1785, lay ſcattered through the States, juſt ready to be blown into a flame. There is no phyſical certainty that the ſtate governments will ever be melted down into the general government; centuries at leaſt muſt eſcape, before this event can take place, in the ordinary progreſs of political changes. If it ever ſhould, it will probably be the effect of pre-diſpoſing cauſes which will render it neceſſary for public happineſs. But by dividing the intereſts of the States, and detaching the officers of the national government from their intereſt in the State governments, the moſt effectual bonds of union will be diſſolved, our national laws will be without energy, and America may expect to be ſcourged with factions, war and conqueſt. It is a ſentiment moſt deeply impreſſed on my mind, that the whole buſineſs of the preſent age is,

UNION. N. W.

Hartford, June 12, 1790.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.——No. XI.

Heroes proceed! What bounds your pride ſhall hold?
What check reſtrain your thirſt of power and gold?

THE anſwer to the queſtions in the motto, can be none other than this, that as nature has eſtabliſhed in the boſoms of heroes no limits to thoſe paſſions; and as the world, inſtead of reſtraining, encourages them, the check muſt be, in the form of government.

The world encourages ambition and avarice, by taking the moſt decided part in their favor. The Roman world approved of the ambition of Cæſar; and, notwithſtanding all the pains that have been taken with ſo much reaſon, by moral and political writers to diſgrace it, the world has approved it theſe 17 hundred years; and ſtill eſteems his name an honor to the firſt empire in Europe. Conſider the ſtory of the ambition and the fall of Cardinal Wolſey and Archbiſhop Laud; the indignation of the world againſt their tyranny has been very faint; the ſympathy with their fall has been very ſtrong. Conſider all the examples in hiſtory of ſucceſsful ambition, you will find none generally condemned by mankind; on the other hand, think of the inſtances of ambition unſucceſsful and diſappointed; or of falls from great heights, you find the ſympathy of the world univerſally affected. Cruelty and tyranny of the blackeſt kind muſt accompany the ſtory, to deſtroy or ſenſibly diminiſh this pity. That world, for the regulation of whoſe prejudices, paſſions, imaginations and intereſts, governments are inſtituted, is ſo unjuſt, that neither religion, natural nor revealed, nor any thing, but a well ordered and well balanced government has ever been able to correct it, and that but imperfectly. It is as true in modern London, as it was in ancient Rome, that the ſympathy of the world is leſs excited by the deſtruction of the houſe of a man of merit, in obſcurity, or even in middle life, though it be by the unjuſt violence of men, than by the ſame calamity befalling a rich man, by the righteous indignation of heaven.

Nil habuit Codrus; quis enim negat? et tamen illud
Perdidit infelix totum nihil, ultimus ut em
Æruminæ cumulus, quod nudum et fruſtra rogantem
Nemo cibo, nemo hoſpitio tutoque juvabit,
Si magna Arturi cecidid domus, horrida mater,
Pulliati proceres, differt vadimonia Prætor.
Tunc gemimus caſus urbis, tunc odimus ignem.
Ardet adhuc, et jam accurrit qui marmora donet,
Conferat impenſas. Hic nuda et candida ſigna;
Hic aliquid præclarum Euphranoris et Polycleti,
Hic phæcaſianorum vetera ornamenta Deorum.
Hic libros dabit et forulos, mediamque Minervam;
Hic modium Argenti: meliora et plura reponit
Perſicus orborum lautiſſimus, ut merito jam
Suſpectus, tanquam ipſe ſuas incenderit ædes.

But hark! th' affrighted crowd's tumultuous cries
Roll through the ſtreets, and thunder to the ſkies:
Rais'd from ſome pleaſing dream of wealth and power,
Some pompous palace, or ſome bliſsful bower,
Aghaſt you ſtart, and ſcarce with aching ſight,
Suſtain the approaching fire's tremendous light;
Swift from purſuing horrors take your way,
And leave your little all to flames a prey;
Then thro' the world a wretched vagrant roam,
For where can ſtarving merit find a home?
In vain your mournful narrative diſcloſe,
While all neglect, and moſt inſult your woes.

——But
Should heaven's juſt bolts Orgilio's wealth confound,
And ſpread his flaming palace on the ground,
Swift o'er the land the diſmal rumor flies,
And public mournings pacify the ſkies;
The laureat tribe in venal verſe relate,
How virtue wars with perſecuting fate;
With well-feign'd gratitude the penſion'd band
Refund the plunder of the beggar'd land.
See! while he builds, the gaudy vaſſals come,
And crowd with ſudden wealth the riſing dome;
The price of boroughs and of ſouls reſtore;
And raiſe his treaſures higher than before:
Now bleſs'd with all the baubles of the great,
The poliſh'd marble and the ſhining plate,
Orgilio ſees the golden pile aſpire
And hopes from angry heav'n another fire.

Although the verſe, both of the Roman and the Briton, is ſatire, its keeneſt ſeverity conſiſts in its truth.

FROM THOMAS'S MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

EULOGIUM,

By Dr. ALBIGENCE WALDO,

Delivered at the grave of the late General ISRAEL PUTNAM.

THOSE venerable relics! once delighted in the endearing domeſtic virtues, which conſtitute the excellent neighbor—huſband—parent—and worthy brother!—Liberal and ſubſtantial in his friendſhip—unſuſpicious—open—and generous—juſt and ſincere in dealing;—a benevolent citizen of the world:—He concentrated in his boſom, the noble qualities of an HONEST MAN.

Born a HERO--whom nature taught, and cheriſhed in the lap of innumerable toils and dangers—he was terrible in battle!—But——from the native amiableneſs of his heart—when carnage ceaſed—his humanity ſpread over the *field*, like the refreſhing zephyrs of a ſummer's evening!——The priſoners—the wounded—the ſick—the forlorn—experienced the delicate ſympathy of *this* SOLDIER's PILLAR!—The poor and the needy, of every deſcription, received the charitable bounties of *this* CHRISTIAN SOLDIER!

He pitied littleneſs—loved goodneſs—admired greatneſs—and ever aſpired to its glorious ſummit!—The friend, the ſervant, and almoſt unparralleled lover of his country:—Worn with honorable age, and the former toils of *war*, PUTNAM—"reſts from his labors!"

"Till mouldering worlds, and tumbling ſyſtems burſt!
When the laſt *Trump*, ſhall renovate his duſt!—
Still by the mandate of ETERNAL TRUTH,
His SOUL will "flouriſh in immortal Youth!"

"*This, all who knew him, know—this, all who lov'd him, tell.*"

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

Mr. GERRY's *motion on the aſſumption of the State debts, which was inſerted in this paper of the 26th, under conſideration*

MR. BOUDINOT then roſe and ſaid—I am one of thoſe, Mr. Chairman, who conſider the ſubject now before you of as much importance as any that has yet required the attention of Congreſs. When it was firſt brought forward, it was new to me; I therefore determined in my own mind, patiently to hear both ſides of the queſtion, and to weigh every argument before I drew any poſitive concluſion: being alſo a State creditor (tho' in the habit of receiving intereſt from the State) my fears were excited, leaſt ſelf-intereſt might miſlead my judgment.—On theſe accounts the committee have hitherto not received any trouble in the communication of my ſentiments on this important queſtion. I have contented myſelf with a ſilent vote, and ſhould have ſtill continued in the ſame diſpoſition, had not the gentleman who ſpoke on this ſubject, when it was laſt under conſideration, advanced ſome arguments and drew certain concluſions from them, that ſtruck me as neither founded in fact or reaſon. He appeared to me to involve the ſubject in unneceſſary perplexity, and tho' ſimple in itſelf, became obſcure from the terms by which it was diſtinguiſhed and the manner in which the argument was handled. It has been generally denominated "the aſſumption of the State debts;" from whence a *bye ſtander* might ſuppoſe that the States, or ſome individual State, had called upon us to aſſume a debt or debts that we owed to them; but nothing is further from the truth. What is the ſubject before us? It is an application of our creditors, on which a queſtion ariſes, whether a certain ſpecies of debt, evidenced by certificates from an individual State, is part of the domeſtic debt of the United States, or whether it is the private debt of the individual State?

Let us then ſimplify the queſtion and conſider it abſtractly on its true principles; for if it ſhould turn out to be the firſt, no man can aſſign a good reaſon why a diſcrimination ſhould be made among our creditors. If the laſt, it will be as difficult to aſſign a reaſon why we ſhould now aſſume them. The honorable gentleman who ſpoke laſt againſt the aſſumption of theſe debts put the queſtion on proper principles, but his arguments appeared to be exceedingly fallacious. He alledged, "that it had been contended that the State debts are in their nature debts of the United States, and that the individual creditors can of right claim payment of the ſame from the general government. He denied the principle, and ſaid that if theſe debts be nothing more than the debts of the United States, under another denomination, and if we are bound to provide for them as for the debts of the United States, let gentlemen conſider whether they are not bound to view them in this light wherever they may be found, meaning in the State treaſuries."

This ſtate of the queſtion neceſſarily leads to an inveſtigation of the nature of the debts propoſed to be funded by the amendment now moved to the bill for funding the domeſtic debt of the United States.

Theſe debts conſiſts of certificates given by the individual States for—*pay to the army—depreciation of pay—militia ſervices—ſupplies found*, and—*ſervices rendered*. As theſe are all on one footing, to avoid peplexity, I will take the army debt for an example. This debt was contracted by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled. When our common country was threatened with an invaſion by a very powerful enemy, the neceſſary defence required the raiſing of an army.—A union of the States was formed, and a confederation entered into, that the expences for the common defence ſhould be paid out of a public treaſury, to be ſupplied by the reſpective States according to their ſeveral abilities. Troops were accordingly brought into the field, under certain ſtipulations of pay and ſupport. Several years paſt away, and the ſoldiers not only bravely fought your battles, but in the end ſecured your liberties, and eſtabliſhed your independence.

The States having failed in ſupplying your treaſury, the ſtipulated payments were neglected, large arrears accrued, and after a ſeries of ſufferings (unknown to any other troops) a mutiny took place, and the deſtruction of your army was well nigh accompliſhed—By the exertions of your commander in chief, and the moſt judicious management on his part, this ſerious diſturbance ended in commiſſioners being ſent to Congreſs with requiſitions on the part of the whole army, requeſting redreſs in a number of inſtances.

Suffer me to read the report of the grand Committee of Congreſs and their ſubſequent reſolutions in anſwer to this application. "*Saturday, January 25, 1783—The grand committee, conſiſting of a member from each State, report, That they have conſidered the contents of a memorial preſented by the army, and find they comprehend five different articles.—1ſt.* Preſent pay. *2d. A ſettlement of accounts of the arrearages of pay and ſecurity for what is due. 3d. A commutation of half pay. 4th ſettlement of accounts for deficiencies of rations and compenſation. 5th. Settlement of accounts of deficiencies of cloathing and compenſation. Whereupon, Reſolved, as to the firſt, that the ſuperintendant of the finances make payment, &c. Reſolved, with reſpect to the ſecond article, ſo far as relates to the ſettlement of accounts*, that the ſeveral States be called upon to complete, without delay, the ſettlements with their reſpective lines of the army, up to the 1ſt day of Auguſt, 1780, *and that the Superintendant of Finance be directed to take ſuch meaſures as ſhall appear to him moſt proper for effecting the ſettlement from that period. As to what relates to providing*

of security for what shall be found due on such settlement, Resolved, that the troops of the United States, in common with all the creditors of the same, have an undoubted right to expect such security; and that Congress will make every effort in their power to obtain from the respective States, substantial funds, adequate to the object of funding the whole debt of the United States, and will enter upon an immediate and full consideration of the nature of such funds, and the most likely mode of obtaining them." Nothing can more clearly appear, than that at the time of these resolutions, Congress considered the debt due to the army for pay and depreciation of pay, as well as that due to their other creditors, as the particular debts of the United States.—Here was no pretence of denying the contract or turning them over to the States for payment. It is true, Congress in these resolutions call upon the individual States, to settle with their lines of the army to a given day, but the pay is to come from adequate funds to be provided by the efforts of Congress from the several States. In obedience to this requisition, the States proceed to the settlement, not only of the pay to the lines of the army, but also of the claims of their citizens for supplies furnished to contractors, commissaries and quarter-masters with all their host of dependants, and certificates of the balances due to them, were given under the direction of the States individually, who thereby agreeably to the foregoing resolutions, became security to the creditors, on behalf of the confederated government, that their debts should be paid. Congress immediately proceeded to demand of the several States, an impost of 5 per cent. ad valorem on all goods, wares and merchandizes, imported into the United States, and, additional sums for 25 years, adequate to the payment of the interest of the whole debt agreeably to their assurances in answer to the memorial of the army.

Some of the States complied with this requisition, and provided supplementary funds over and above the impost for 25 years—but others refusing, the whole project was rendered abortive and the creditors of the union left in the most distressing circumstances. The clamours of the citizens were too great to be withstood by many of the States who considered themselves as sureties for the United States, and indeed under a necessity of rendering some immediate, tho' partial supplies, to prevent every thing running into confusion. They thereupon undertook to pay their own citizens the interest due on their respective certificates, whether given by the special officers of Congress (as the commissioners of loan) or under the direction of the standard before mentioned. The State of New-Jersey in this way paid five years interest, to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. But although these partial payments put the evil day farther off, yet the time at last came, when the good sense of the people, finding the government unable to support itself and comply with their engagements, and seeing nothing but ruin and confusion before them, wisely brought about another revolution, and formed a new constitution founded on a more intimate union of the several States, with greater and more efficient powers for the purpose of *establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquility, promoting the general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty.*

Provision was also expressly made, that all debts and engagements binding on the former government, should be equally valid against the present. Under this new constitution, the government is vested in the fullest manner with all the resources and funds necessary for the payment of the general debt of the union, and what they had in vain asked of the several States under the former confederation. Of course the individual State was deprived of them, and no longer had it in her power to continue her partial aids towards satisfying the growing interest on the demands of their citizens.

In this situation, and under these circumstances, our creditors came forward, with the evidences of their demands given by the individual State by order of the United States in Congress assembled, and demand payment of us, as their original debtor, for whom they performed the services and to whom they granted the supplies, alledging that by the transfer of the revenues and resources of government from the respective States to us, their security is invalidated and we are become able to pay them, agreeably to the spirit of our original contract. These questions then fairly arise,

Was the contract originally ours, or were the United States the original debtor?—if so, has the creditor been paid his just due, or has he released us from the obligation?

There can be no doubt in my opinion, from the foregoing view of the circumstances of the case; and I believe no gentleman will deny, but that we are the original debtors as representing the former government.

It is as clear that all the creditor has received for his demand, has been a certificate from the State, testifying a certain balance due to him for his services, or for supplies rendered. And here I should enter into the argument, to shew that this certificate from the State cannot on any principles of *justice, honor* or *policy* be considered as payment, was not the matter already done to my hand in language so much more forcible than any I can use on this occasion, and the omission of which would be imposing on the committee. This will be found in the 322d and 413th pages of the Congressional Register, where an honorable gentleman (Mr. Madison) in speaking on the subject of public certificates, though to another point, says, "Let us consider first by whom the debt was contracted, and then to whom it is due. The debt was contracted by the United States, who with respect to that particular transaction were in a national capacity. The government was nothing more than the agent or organ by which the whole body of the people acted. The change in the government which has taken place, has enlarged its national capacity, but it has not varied the national obligation with respect to the engagements entered into by that transaction—for in like manner the present government is nothing more than the organ or agent of the public. There is no change in our political duty nor in the moral or political obligation—The language I now use is the language of the constitution itself—it declares that all debts shall have the same validity against the United States, under the new as under the old form of government—The obligation remains the same, though I hope experience will prove that the ability has been favorably varied."—Again a debt was fairly contracted; according to justice and good faith it ought to have been paid in gold or silver. A piece of paper was only substituted. Was this paper equal to gold or silver? No; it was worth in the market no more than one eighth or one seventh of that value. Was this depreciated paper freely accepted? No; the government offered that or nothing. The relation of the individual to the government and circumstances of the offer, rendered the acceptance a forced, not a free one. Again—"Here there was a debt acknowledged to have been once due, and which was never discharged, because the payment was forced and defective; the balance consequently is still due, and is of as sacred a nature as the claims of the holders can be. These conclusive arguments apply with double force to the question before the committee. Was the debt contracted by the United States? If so where have they any evidence of payment? If it is answered in the state certificates, I reply, a piece of paper was only substituted for the bare purpose of ascertaining the balance as preparatory to its being funded, and that by the particular order of Congress, under the idea of providing the creditor with security for his debts. Was this paper equal to gold and silver or any other substantial payment? The relation of the individual to the government and circumstances of the offer, rendered the acceptance a forced, not a free one. But, sir, a part of the objection is still unanswered: It is said that if these are debts of the United States in the hands of individual citizens, must they not be the debts of the United States in the Treasuries of the different states. I answer by no means. This argument is extremely fallacious. In common life, if any person who becomes my security, pays the debt for me and he owes me money, I can with propriety refuse to pay him till he settles his debt with me; but if such security refuses, or is unabled to pay the debt to my creditor, I certainly have no right to put off my creditor till the security shall have paid me what he may owe me. *(To be continued.)*

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1790.

THE bill to establish the Post-Office and Post Roads in the United States, was brought in engrossed, and read the third time. The blanks were filled up.—The fine for detaining the mail was set at a sum not exceeding 5 dollars for every half hour. The salary of the Post-Master-General 1600 dollars—Assistant 1000 dollars—Deputy Post-Masters 20 pr. cent. on the postage of letters received at their respective offices.—The blanks being filled up, the bill was passed.

Reports from the Secretary at War on sundry petitions were read.

The bill for repealing after the last day of—— the duties heretofore laid on spirits, &c. was taken into consideration.—The question was, whether the bill should be engrossed.

Mr. Stone observed, that no man could be more in favor of making provision for the debt of the United States, than himself—but the present bill pointed out a mode which he conceived to be the worst that could be devised—the most exceptionable, and would turn out the most unproductive. He should therefore vote against the bill on a full conviction that other funds, entirely unexceptionable, might be found, and which might be contained perhaps in a quarter of a sheet of paper. He said he should call for the Ayes and Noes.

Mr. Carrol observed, that as so much time had been taken up in maturing the bill, he hoped that it would pass to be engrossed—the business is of very great importance, and ought now to be finished. He wished therefore that the Ayes and Noes might not be called in the present stage of the bill, as it would not, he conceived, answer the purpose intended by the gentleman.

Mr. Stone withdrew his motion.

Mr. Bloodworth renewed the motion, but afterwards he withdrew it.

Mr. Page said he hoped that the Ayes and Noes would be called.

Mr. Jackson was also in favor of coming to an ultimate decision on the bill.

Mr. Gerry said if there is a majority of the house who are determined to reject the bill, he could not see of what use it was to have it engrossed.

Mr. Fitzsimons said he had observed, that if this bill should be rejected, there would be great difficulty in finding other resources.—He wished that the House would now decide upon it.

Mr. Vining spake in favor of the bill, and was for trying the strength of the house on the question, and in that view was in favor of calling the Ayes and Noes. The question on engrossing the bill was determined in the negative, as follow:

AYES.

Messrs Brown, Cadwallader, Carrol, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Foster, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Lee, Livermore, Madison, P. Muhlenberg, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickson, Smith (M.) Vining, White, Williamson.——23.

NOES.

Messrs Ames, Ashe, Baldwin, Benson, Bloodworth, Burke, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorne, Huger, Huntington, Jackson, Lawrance, Leonard, Matthews, Moore, Page, Parker, Partridge, Rensellaer, Scot, Sedgwick, Sylvester, Smith, (S. C.) Sevier, Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadsworth.——35.

By this vote, the bill was lost.

Mr. Fitzsimons moved that a committee should be appointed to devise a plan for payment of the interest on the debt of the United States. This motion was agreed to—and the following gentlemen appointed—viz. *Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Madison, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Tucker.*

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they have concurred in the vote of the house, of the 8th inst. for appointing a joint committee to consider and determine on a proper time for the adjournment, and that they have passed a bill for settling the claims of John Mc Cord, with amendments.

In committee of the whole on the amendatory bill, providing for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States.

Mr. Seney in the Chair.

The first clause provides for encreasing the number of the Commissioners from 3, the present number, to 5.

Mr. Foster moved that the words, "two Commissioners in addition to" should be struck out.

Mr. Lawrance objected to the motion. He observed that very extensive powers were given to these commissioners—the objects on which they are to decide are of the utmost importance—and he thought that 5 commissioners would give more satisfaction to the people than 3.

Mr. Livermore was in favor of the motion.—He thought the business would be procrastinated in proportion to the number.—Three has been thought sufficient—nothing new has been offered to shew that any more are necessary. If the number was encreased to 60, he thought it would only embarrass the more.—He considered the addition as an indirect impeachment of the gentlemen now in office—he had never heard any fault found with them—he believed they were competent to the business.—If we make the addition, what has been done, may be all lost labor. If 3 would finish the business in 3 years, he had no doubt that 5 would take 5 years.

Mr. Williamson said he differed from the gentleman last speaking, in respect to the addition to the board's being an impeachment or imputation on the gentlemen now in office.

The powers proposed to be vested, are much more extensive than those by the former bill—which renders it expedient that the number should be encreased—that more accurate information from various parts of the Union may be collected.—He said he had the highest opinion of the present Commissioners—they were gentlemen whose abilities were undoubtedly respectable—but he could not conceive that their abilities or importance would be lessened or depreciated by the proposed addition.

Mr. Livermore made some reply to Mr. Williamson.——The motion for striking out was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the 6th section was amended to read thus—That the States who shall have balances placed to their credit on the books of the Treasury of the United States, shall within after the same shall have been credited, be entitled to have the same funded upon the same terms as the other debts of the United States.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved that the clause which deprives the States of the power of transfering the debts due to them from the United States should be struck out. He observed that he could see no reason for the prohibition—it appears absurd that a State should not have it in its power to transfer its demands against the United States to its creditors.—He wished that gentlemen would assign the reasons for the clause.

Mr. Sedgwick said he would give the reason—it was to prevent increasing the demands against the United States, in the hands of foreigners.—This was a desirable object, and ought to be attended to as far as possible.—In respect to the domestic debt, it was to be lamented, that so much of it was in the hands of foreigners—this however could not be prevented; but with respect to the present case, it may be done without any injury whatever—and therefore we ought to extend the prohibition as far as we can consistent with justice.

Mr. Sherman spake against the motion.

Mr. Smith supported his motion.—He shewed the inconvenience and expence that would attend the double operation of the States' first receiving their interest, and then paying it to their creditors. He further observed that it was treating the States like children—individuals may transfer their demands—but the States are not so to be trusted.—He added other remarks—when the question being taken, the motion was lost.

Mr. Sedgwick then moved that the clause be amended to read,—and no debt due to any particular State, shall be transferable.——This was agreed to.

The clause which provides for paying the clerks 500 dollars from the time of their appointment, was amended by striking out the last words "from the time of their appointment."

The Committee rose and reported the bill with the amendments.

The amendment respecting the Clerks was objected to by Mr. Seney—it was however agreed to by the House.

Mr. Jackson moved that the clause, determining the rule of apportionment, in the following words, "The rule for apportioning to the States the expences of the war, shall be the same that is prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the apportionment of representation and direct taxes, and according to the first enumeration that shall be made," should be struck out—and called for the Ayes and Noes—which are as follow:

AYES.

Messrs Ashe, Baldwin, Floyd, Foster, Gilman, Hathorne, Jackson, Lawrance, Livermore, Sedgwick.——10

NOES.

Messrs Ames, Benson, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Brown, Burke, Cadwallader, Carrol, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Heister, Huger, Huntington, Leonard, Madison, Muhlenburg, Moore, Page, Partridge, Rensellaer, Schureman, Scot, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith (M.) Smith (S.C.) Sevier, Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, White, Williamson.——45.

A clause was proposed by Mr. Tucker, for continuing the salaries of the Commissioners to the day of altho the accounts should be settled prior to that period.——The first part was agreed to——from the word "altho" to the end, was negatived.

A motion was made by Mr. Steele to amend the clause which respects the claims of the States, to strike out the word "was" before the word *exhibited*, and to insert the words "shall be."—This motion was negatived.——It was then voted that the bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

The amendatory bill providing for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, having been engroſſed—the houſe filled up the blanks, and paſſed the bill.

Mr. Goodhue, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill laying an additional duty on tonnage, purſuant to reſolutions of the Houſe; the bill was read and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up to-morrow.

Sundry reports of the Secretary at War were read—among others on the petition of the heirs of William Gould, deceaſed, praying an allowance of his half pay for his children, for reaſons ſet forth—the report was in favor of granting the petition, and that 1680 dollars, the half pay of a captain for 7 years, be granted—this report, on motion of Mr. Seney, was accepted, and a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Seney, Mr. Heiſter and Mr. Moore, was appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for ſatisfying the claims of John McCord was agreed to.

Mr. Lawrance preſented a petition from certain inhabitants of the county of Weſt Cheſter in the State of New-York, praying payment for loſſes ſuſtained during the war—which was read, and referred to the Secretary at War.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, the report of the Secretary at War, on the petition of William Oliver, was read, and agreed to.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian Tribes,

Mr. Boudinot in the Chair.

The committee agreed to ſundry amendments to this bill, which were reported to the Houſe and adopted.

Mr. Sherman moved that the 4th ſection ſhould be ſtruck out of the bill—viz. That a ſum not exceeding thouſand dollars, be appropriated out of the monies ariſing from duties on imports and tonnage, ſubject to the orders of the Preſident of the United States, to be laid out in goods and articles of trade ſuitable for ſupplying the wants and neceſſities of the Indians, and to be vended and retailed to them, through the agency of the ſaid Superintendants, and perſons to be licenſed by them for that purpoſe, in ſuch manner, and conformably to ſuch regulations, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall eſtabliſh,

On this motion, Mr. Jackſon called for the ayes and noes—which are as follows.

AYES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Bloodworth, Coles, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Goodhue, Hathorne, Heiſter, Huger, Huntington, Jackſon, Leonard, Livermore, Parker, Rentellaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylveſter, Stone, Sturgis, Sumpter, Tucker.——26.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Lawrance, Lee, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Scot, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Steele, Trumbull, Wadſworth, White——27.

On motion of Mr. Steele, a clauſe was added limitting the duration of the bill to two years.

It was then ordered that the bill be engroſſed. Adjourned.

Engliſh Papers by the Packet are as late as the 8th of May—from them we learn,

THAT affairs between the Emperor of Germany and the King of Pruſſia, are drawing to a criſis—that the latter is making, and has made great preparations for war.—The National Aſſembly of France has paſſed a decree to exempt all the French pariſhes from the jurisdiction of every foreign biſhop—they have paſſed ſeveral new decrees reſpecting criminal juriſprudence—among others, that a copy of the indictment ſhall be given to the priſoner, free of expence.—The celebrated Paoli appeared at the bar of the National Aſſembly, and was received with uncommon applauſe—the following is his addreſs on the occaſion.

"*Meſſieurs,*

"This day is the happieſt and moſt fortunate of my whole life. I have ſpent that life in the ardent purſuit of liberty, and I now behold that noble ſpectacle. I left my country in chains, I find her free. What can I wiſh for more? I know not what change the iron hand of oppreſſion may have had upon the minds of my fellow-patriots, in an abſence from my country of 20 years; but you have reſtored to the Corſicans their liberties—you have beſtowed on them their priſtine virtue. In returning to my native country, my ſentiments can hardly be doubted. You have been generous to me—and I have never been a ſlave. My paſt conduct, which you have honored by your approbation, will be a pledge for my future principles. I will be bold to aſſert, that my whole life has been ſpent as if bound by an oath to liberty. It has been already made to the Conſtitution which you have eſtabliſhed. It now remains for me to make it to the nation which has adopted me, and the ſovereign whom I acknowledge. It is the favor that I requeſt of this auguſt aſſembly."

Upon motion of Mr. Target, it was decreed, without any debate, that

"All perſons born out of the kingdom, of foreign parents, ſhall, if eſtabliſhed in France, be reputed Frenchmen, and admitted as ſuch, to the exerciſe of the rights of active citizens, after taking the civic oath, and after being domiciliated for five years in France; provided they ſhall alſo have either acquired a real eſtate, married a French woman, formed a trading eſtabliſhment, or received admiſſion as Burgeſſes into certain cities: And this notwithſtanding any uſage to the contrary.

If a war between Spain and England ſhould take place, it will be occaſioned by a refuſal on the part of the former to make ſatisfaction for ſeveral Engliſh veſſels captured by Spaniſh men of war at Nootka ſound—and their inſiſting, by virtue of ſome ancient grant, on an excluſive right to navigate in thoſe Seas.—Theſe circumſtances are detailed in a meſſage of the King of Great Britain, to the Parliament.—Repreſentations have been made to the Court of Spain—who, ſo far from diſcovering any diſpoſition to accede to the britiſh demands, aſſerts its claim and has made great preparations to ſupport it—in conſequence of this an addreſs was preſented to the King of Great Britain, a full echo of the meſſage—and a fleet of ſix Ships of war have ſailed form Portſmouth—and, as ſtated in our laſt, a very hot preſs for ſeamen has taken place in all the maritime towns.—There are great commotions in the Pope's dominions—many eſtates have been laid waſte—and the city of Avignon was in hourly expectation of being attacked and pillaged; the diſſentions continue among the patriots in the low countries—the Emperor taking advantage of this was marching a body of troops towards the States.

Orſova a Turkiſh fortreſs has ſurrendered to the Auſtrian army—other places of ſtrength were expected to fall in conſequence. The Engliſh papers contain ſketches of debates in the Houſe of Commons on the recent armament—Fox, as uſual, attacks the miniſter; his moſt material charges againſt him, appear to be, that he kept that ſecret, which ought not to have been diſcloſed—and did not inform the public of that which he himſelf was ignorant of; a miniſter who is expoſed to ſuch crimination only, muſt ſtand on a firm foundation indeed.

EPILOGUE

To the WIDOW *of* MALABAR.

Spoken by Mrs. HENRY.

WELL here I come—and almoſt out of breath,
'Twixt love, fire, fear, and widowhood and death;
While I for ſuch fictitious ſtrife am harneſs'd—
I feel—I ſuffer—more than half in earneſt:
By Bramins ſeiz'd—thoſe bloody-minded fellows—
My hair-breadth ſcapes were greater than Othello's!
Nought could have ſav'd me from the jaws of fate,
Had my French lover come one breath too late—
The Pile prepar'd and kindling briſk as tinder,
They'd burn'd your poor Laniſſa to a cinder!

But well our Author had contriv'd the whole,
And ſeems, in truth, a right good-natur'd ſoul:
He ſwears himſelf his Drama, without vanity,
Is founded on the baſis of Humanity:
Without one RULE OF UNITY infringing,
He ſav'd his Heroine from a mortal ſingeing—
So after all this mighty fire and rattle,
Our bloodleſs Play is like a bloodleſs Battle.

Am I to blame, if, this dear life to ſave,
I lik'd a lover better than a grave;
Preferr'd your chriſtian maxims for a Drama,
To all the murd'rous rites of Pagan Brama;
And held, retreating from my fun'ral Urn,
"'Twas better far to marry than to burn?"
No——I'll be burn'd but every Maid and Widow,
Would do, in ſuch a caſe, juſt as I did do.

Yes——thank your ſtars, Columbia's happy Dames!
Ye need not fear thoſe frightful fun'ral flames:
Of other lands let foreign Bards be dreaming,
But this, this only is the land for women:
Here ye invert the Bramin's barb'rous plan,
And ſtretch your ſceptre o'er the Tyrant-Man.

Ye Men, if I offend, I aſk your pardon,
I would not for the world your ſex bear hard on.
Ye are the fathers, founders of a nation,
The Gods on Earth, the Lords of this Creation!
And let Philoſophers ſay what they pleaſe,
You've not *grown leſs* by coming o'er the ſeas:
We know your worth, and dare proclaim your merit—
The world may aſk your foes, "if you want ſpirit?"
Your victories won—your revolution ended—
Your Conſtitution newly made—and mended—
Your fund of wit—your intellectual Riches—
Plans in the cloſet—in the Senate Speeches—
Will wake this age of Heroes, Wits and Sages,
The firſt in ſtory to the lateſt ages!
Go on——and proſper with your projects bleſt,
'Till your Millenium riſes in the Weſt:—
We wiſh ſucceſs to your politic ſcheming,
Rule ye the World!—and then be rul'd by women!

For here, ye fair, no ſervile rites bear ſway,
Nor force ye (though ye promiſe) to obey:
Bleſt in the mildneſs of this temp'rate zone,
Slaves to no whims, or follies—but your own.
Here Cuſtom, check'd in ev'ry rude exceſs,
Confines its influence to the arts of dreſs,
O'er charms eclips'd the ſidelong hat diſplays,
Extends the hoop, or pares away the ſtays.
Bedecks the fair with artificial geer,
Breaſt-works in front, and Biſhops in the rear?—
The idol rears, on beauty's dazzling throne,
Mankind her ſlaves, and all the world her own;
Bound by no laws a huſband's whims to fear,
Obey in life, or burn upon his bier;
She views with equal eye, ſublime o'er all,
A Lover periſh——or a Lap-dog fall—
Coxcombs or Monkeys from their chains broke looſe—
And now a Huſband dead——and now a Gooſe!

But jeſting all apart—and ſuch droll ſtrictures;
We'll ſtrive to charm you with ſtill fairer pictures—
For 'tis our object to divert—not teize you—
To make you laugh or cry, as beſt ſhall pleaſe you—
So as it ſuits each kind Spectator's turn,
You'll come to ſee me play the fool——or burn——
Ladies and Gentlemen! on this condition,
I humbly offer my ſincere Petition,
That you'll come oft to hear me Sing or Say—
"And poor Laniſſa will forever Pray!!!"

THE TABLET.——No. CXXV.

"*The voice of the people is the voice of GOD.*"

IT is remarkable that ſo old and celebrated a truth, as that contained in my motto, ſhould be ſo often diſputed, and ſo often miſapplied. The voice of the people is frequently referred to, when it does not exiſt; and it is ſometimes denied, when it has an exiſtence. I made ſome obſervations in the laſt number, to ſhew that the public opinion is often too indefinite to be admitted as a rule of conduct. But ſtill there are caſes where it is *not indefinite*, and where it furniſhes a good rule of conduct.

In all ſituations, where inſtinct is a better guide than reaſon; and where habits have ſo long prevailed, as to make it preſumable they are founded in natural propriety, it ſhould be ſuppoſed the general ſenſe of the people will ſeldom be erroneous. In ſituations likewiſe, where the people have it in their power to know all the circumſtances of a caſe, and where the effects of a deciſion will operate uniformly in all parts of the community, the public voice will generally be the voice of truth and nature. But there are few occaſions where all theſe advantages concur in fixing a public opinion. Moſt of the queſtions that are diſcuſſed by a Legiſlature are attended with new and extraordinary circumſtances. The moſt eſſential facts that come into conſideration, in any given queſtion, may be known only to part of the community; and the operation of a meaſure propoſed may not be alike beneficial in the ſeveral diſtricts of the commonwealth.

It will readily be acknowledged that a repreſentative ſhould deem the opinion of his conſtituents as a ſafe and proper rule of conduct, unleſs he makes ſome new diſcovery of facts or reaſons, which were unknown to them, when they communicated their ideas to him. The people of the United States entertain a general ſentiment that they cannot ſafely relinquiſh the practice of chooſing their own Repreſentatives; and that civil liberty would receive a dangerous blow, if the right of trial by jury was ſurrendered, or the liberty of the preſs aboliſhed. It is not probable any convention of the people, or any Legiſlature can have better means of determining ſuch points than the people at large poſſeſs. The general impreſſions of the community on thoſe permanent ſubjects ſhould be viewed as a better criterion of judging, than the theories or reflections of learned and ſagacious individuals.

(To be continned.)

PORTSMOUTH, June 12.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the Brig Betſy, Capt. Rollins, in 32 days from Tobago. Capt. Rollins informs, that three days before he ſailed, a fire broke out in Port Louis, which raged with ſuch violence that but one houſe (the property of Meſs. M'Kean and Co.) eſcaped falling a prey to this deſtructive element. It was ſuppoſed at the time, by the inhabitants, that the town was purpoſely ſet on fire by the military.

Capt. Rollins further informs, that at the time of his ſailing, the ſoldiers were embarking on board two tranſports, and were to ſail in a few days for France.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1790.

Extract of a letter from England, dated April 21ſt, 1790.

"The French patriotic party will, I truſt, eſtabliſh liberty, but not perpetuate it, unleſs they provide for the amendment of their preſent conſtitution; a ſingle houſe of aſſembly is a one-handed body; and conſiſting of ariſtocrats and democrats, will never incorporate any more than oil and water, though they may be jumbled together and intermixed by accident; one or the other will be uppermoſt.—The political influenza does not ſeem to have ſeized the inhabitants of Britain as yet; but I conjecture wrong, or thoſe that hold or wiſh to hold places and power under the grant of royalty, are afraid leſt ſome ill wind, as they would ſtile it, ſhould waft it over, and produce that reform which, though they have talked of, they have never wiſhed, and now oppoſe in the firſt inſtance under the plauſible pretended plea of innovation. See Burke and Pitt; were they what they once profeſſed to be—friends to a reform—now is the time to effect it, when the ſpirit of liberty is ſo prevalent and ſpreading, that men of arbitrary principles would be glad to compound and agree to every neceſſary reform through fear of endangering their whole ſyſtem. We have a diſſolution of parliament at hand; what might be the convulſion if at the moment it commences, the influenza ſhould become general in Great-Britain? Early conceſſions to moderate reaſonable demands might have ſecured governing privileges and powers, which for want thereof have been forever loſt. See the hiſtory of the American revolution, and the tranſactions of France during the reign of the preſent Louis.

The late Emperor is ſucceeded in his hereditary dominions by a perſon of moſt amiable diſpoſition, according to general conceſſion. He enters upon a very involved government, and it will require all his abilities and addreſs to ſecure his poſſeſſions, and render them permanent and proſperous.

The King of Pruſſia has probably long imbibed the principles of his predeceſſor, to ſecure and improve his dominions by weakening the houſe of Auſtria. I therefore credit the information given in the papers of his having formed an alliance with the Turks, and intending to enter into a war with the Emperor's ſucceſſor. This ſtep, I am fearful, will eventually make us parties in the quarrel. The apprehenſion of approaching hoſtilities on the continent I view as a political reaſon for haſtening the diſſolution of Parliament as much as poſſible; that ſo miniſtry may be ſecure of pliant tools for ſeven years certain; but I hope the electors will be ſo far apprized of it in time, as to let their repreſentatives know, when about chooſing them, that it is expected they ſhould ſeek the peace and proſperity of the nation, and prevent a general ruin from the increaſe of the public debt by a new war.

Extract of a letter from Providence.

Gen. JOSEPH STANTON, of Charleſtown—and THEODORE FOSTOR, Eſq. of this town, are choſen Senators of the United States—they are to proceed in a few days.——There were *only* 28 candidates.

His Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, Eſq. Governor of the State of Rhode-Iſland, has iſſued a Proclamation, requiring all Officers, Executive and Judicial in that State, to take the oaths preſcribed by the laws of the United States.

We hear that the Senate of the United States has amended the funding bill, by ſtriking out all the alternatives propoſed by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and fixing the rate of intereſt on the whole of the public debt at *four per cent.* Alſo that they have concurred in the bill reſpecting the indents, ſo far as to fund them as principal.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.— NEW-YORK.

Ship Nancy, Wilſon, Philadelphia, 9 days.
Brig Fame, Harvey, Greenock, 42 days.
Snow Aurora, King, Kingſton, 28 days.
Schooner Stag, Thompſon, New Providence, 9 days.
——Harmony, Brewſter, Boſton, 9 days.
——Jenny, Schermehorn, Savannah, 9 days.
——Eliza, Godfrey, Philadelphia, 4 days.

☞ *Wanted No. 73 and 83 of this paper—Six-pence each will be paid for them by the Editor.*

TRANSLATED
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE *LEYDEN* GAZETTE.
Published by STEPHEN LUZAC.

PARIS ACCOUNTS OF THE 12th OF FEB.

THE ſentiments occaſioned by the King's ſpeech of the 4th inſt. to the N. Aſſembly, are ſtill in force. The citizens preſs to take the *civic oath* and inſcribe their names in the books which are opened for 15 days for that purpoſe. This civic liſt will prove the number of *active citizens*, as hereafter no perſon can be admitted to any aſſembly of the citizens, without having taken the oaths to *the Nation, the Laws, the King and the Conſtitution.* Monſieur the King's brother has ſubſcribed the Regiſter and taken the oath, a complimentary addreſs was made to him by a deputation of the diſtrict of Carmes, which preſented the regiſter, to which he made a reply expreſſing his patriotic ſentiments on the occaſion. A very reſpectful addreſs was alſo made to the Queen, by the preſident of the deputation of the National Aſſembly, the evening of the 4th, when they waited on their majeſties to preſent the thanks of the Aſſembly, to which the Queen made a gracious reply.

The commons of Paris have voted "That the "King's ſpeech* of the 4th inſt. to the National "Aſſembly ſhall be engraven in braſs, and fixed "under his buſt in the Hotel de Ville, to tranſ- "mit to the remoteſt poſterity his Majeſty's pa- "ternal ſentiments, and the date of the greateſt "benefit he could procure for his people by "adopting the Conſtitution, which ſecures their "liberty." * *See Gaz. No.* 109.

This municipal body moreover reſolved to return ſolemn thanks to the Deity, for this event, and ſay Te Deum in the Cathedral church, to which the National Aſſembly were invited to aſſiſt at the ceremonies on the occaſion, the deputation for that purpoſe was headed by M. Bailly—The Aſſembly acquieſced in the requeſt.

In order to concur with the meaſures of the [k]g, the National Aſſembly reſumed the project [o]n Addreſs to the provinces, which had been [s]e time ſince voted, and referred to the com[m]ittee of conſtitution. The Biſhop of Autun, one [o]f that committee, and who had drafted the ad[d]reſs, read it the day before yeſterday; it was read a ſecond time yeſterday, and adopted after a conſiderable oppoſition, by the oppoſite party —The ſpeech of the Biſhop of Autun on the occaſion, in favor of the addreſs, was highly patriotic, and received with great marks of applauſe, eſpecially when he ſpoke of the clergy, "the clergy turned citizens, the clergy no longer ſo rich as to excite envy, nor ſo poor as to hazard contempt." In ſpeaking of the king, he obſerved, "That he was no longer ſurrounded by a "corrupted court, which called itſelf the people. "But that it was the people which now truly "formed his court.

The appearance of the day before yeſterday confirmed this remark, when the King, with the Queen and Dauphin went to viſit the Foundling Hoſpital. Inſtead of the impoſing retinue, which ſince the haughty reign of Lewis XIV. had ſeparated the king from his ſubjects, whenever he appeared in public, an immenſe concourſe of people followed their Majeſties carriage, and ſhouts of long live the King, the Queen and the Dauphin, reſounded from every quarter.

An augmentation which the King of Sardinia ordered in his troops, of 15 men in the infantry, and 10 men in the companies of cavalry, as alſo the forming magazines and other military diſpoſitions in Savoy, has occaſioned conſiderable noiſe. They write from Geneva that Baron de l'Epini, reſident from the court of Turin, in order to quiet the apprehenſions of that republic, and the Pays de Vaud, has declared to the leſſer council, "That theſe armaments were for no other pur- "poſe, but to prevent the propagation of the "commotions which agitate France, and the "communication of the like popular inquietude "to Savoy."

FEBRUARY 15.

The grand queſtion reſpecting the future fate of the Monaſtic orders of France, was decided the day before yeſterday—The debates on the occaſion were very warm—The ſetting of the National Aſſembly was prolonged until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the following decree was paſſed.

"The National Aſſembly decrees, as a conſtitutional article, that the law ſhall no longer acknowledge as ſolemn, the vows of perſons of either ſex: and conſequently declares, that the religious orders and congregations in which ſuch vows are made, are, and ſhall remain ſuppreſſed in France, and the celic ſhall not be eſtabliſhed again hereafter. All the individuals of either ſex at preſent in the monaſteries and religious houſes, may leave them, by making their declarations for that purpoſe to the municipality of the place, and they ſhall be immediately ſupported by a reaſonable penſion. Houſes ſhall likewiſe be appointed for the reception of ſuch as do not choſe to avail themſelves of this decree. The National Aſſembly moreover declares, that no change ſhall take place for the preſent with reſpect to houſes charged with the care of public education, and charitable inſtitutions, until ſome meaſures are adopted on this head. The Nuns may remain in the houſes in which they are at preſent—the Aſſembly expreſsly exempting them from the decree, which obliges the monks to unite the members of the ſeveral houſes into one.

The National Aſſembly went in proceſſion on Sunday the 14th inſt. to aſſiſt the Commons of Paris at the Te Deum, at the church of Notre Dame, on account of the proceedings of the 4th. Detachments of the National infantry and cavalry, preceded and cloſed the march—from break of day until their arrival, the national ſoldiery lined the ſtreets, and preſented their arms as the repreſentatives of the Nation paſſed through, who entered the church amidſt the muſic of drums and trumpets, firing of cannon and ringing of bells.—They were preceded by a deputation of the Commons, lead by the Mayor. The Abbe Mulot, a regular canon of St. Victor, had the honor to compliment them in the name of the Commons, of whom he has been preſident. Te Deum was performed by a numerous orcheſtra, compoſed of the ableſt maſters. There was a general illumination in the evening, and the Hotel de Ville was diſtinguiſhed by its magnificence.

HAMBURG, FEB. 14.

The accounts reſpecting the negociations for peace, between the Empreſs and the Turks, which were ſaid to be continued at Jaſſy or Huſch, a caſtle at ſome diſtance from the capital of Moldavia, are abſolutely contradictory. The following intelligence may be relied on as authentic.

The Effendi who came to Huſch to treat about peace, has been recalled. Before his departure, he waited on Prince Potemkin, who paſſed ſome ſpirited remarks on the conduct of the Porte, "That the Empreſs would no longer conſider "herſelf bound by her offer to content herſelf "with Oczakow and the Crimea, and truſted "with the bleſſing of God to convince the Di- "van of its imprudence, in rejecting her mode- "rate and equitable propoſitions." At the interview, he kept the Effendi ſtanding, having previouſly ordered all the chairs and ſophas out of the room.

BRABANTINE REVOLUTION.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels of the 17th of Feb.

The meetings of the Aſſembly of the Nation in this city, are very tumultuous—great objections are made to the committee of Breda—and ſevere remonſtrances are made againſt the uſurpation of the ſovereignty by the Nobles and Eccleſiaſtics. Both parties are aſſiduouſly at work, the one to conſolidate their poſſeſſion of the ſovereignty, the other to overſet this edifice of perſonal grandeur. A letter from the Abbe Leempoel at the Hague, profeſſor of logic in the univerſity of Louvain, has been printed and induſtriouſly circulated, which declares that the three powers which promiſe to favor our revolution, will give no aſſiſtance in caſe of neceſſity, if the leaſt alteration is attempted againſt the plan of government, preſcribed by the committee of Breda. The ſubject of this letter has been ſeverely handled by the oppoſite party, in the meetings of the Aſſembly, and is conſidered as a political ſtratagem, concerted by the authors of the oppoſite ſyſtem. Mr. Henry Vander Noot has in vain attempted to exert his credit and influence, as prime miniſter of the adminiſtration, to calm this ferment, by offering to the aſſociates of the five ſermens, another form of an oath, *which he hoped every one would be ſatisfied with, and take without ſcruple.* This offer did not ſucceed. The connection with foreigners contributes to diſturb people's minds. More than one commiſſary, or emiſſary from the neighbouring powers, reſide at Bruſſels. They are publickly named, one of whom has rendered eſſential ſervices to the committee of Breda. Count de la Marck has returned from Paris, it is he, and not his brother, the Duke d'Ahremberg, who can manage the Belgian affairs in France. The ſecond of this family is not only at Bruſſels, but gave the 14th inſt. a ſplendid entertainment, as chief of all the ſermens, to the officers of that body and the volunteer companies, conſiſting of 240 covers. "Every one admires the invincible "devotion (ſays one of the public prints) of this "reſpectable houſe—and the names of d'Ahrem- "berg and d'Urſel will be forever engraved in "the hearts of the Belgians." The report that this laſt nobleman had reſumed his place as preſident of the war department, is not true, he ſtill withdraws from the management of public affairs, and is not the only perſon who is diſcontented with the appointment of Baron Schonfield to the command of the foreign troops in the Belgian ſervice. *To be continued.*

A curious Anecdote of two Negroes in France.

IN the moſt flouriſhing period of the reign of Lewis XIV. two negro youths, the ſons of a prince, being brought to the Court of France, the king appointed a jeſuit to inſtruct them in letters, and in the chriſtian religion; and gave to each of them a commiſſion in his guards. The elder, who was remarkable for his candour and ingenuity, made great improvements, more particularly in the doctrines of religion. A brutal officer, upon ſome diſpute, inſulted him with a blow. The gallant youth never ſo much as offered to reſent it. A perſon, who was his friend, took an opportunity to talk with him that evening alone upon his behaviour, which he told him was too tame, eſpecially in a ſoldier. Is there, then, ſaid the young African, one revelation for ſoldiers and another for merchants and gownmen? The good father, to whom I owe all my knowledge, has earneſtly inculcated forgiveneſs of injuries to me; aſſuring me, that a chriſtian was by no means to retaliate abules of any kind. The good father, replied his friend, may fit you for a monaſtery by his leſſons, but never for the army and the rules of a court. In a word, continued he, if you do not call the colonel to an account, you will be branded with the infamy of cowardice, and have your commiſſion taken from you. I would fain, anſwered the young man, act conſiſtently *in every thing*: But ſince you preſs me with that regard to my honor which you have always ſhewn, I will wipe off ſo foul a ſtain; though I muſt own I gloried in it before. Immediately upon this he deſired his friend to go from him, and appoint the aggreſſor to meet him early in the morning. Accordingly they met and fought; and the brave youth diſarmed his adverſary, and forced him to aſk his pardon publicly. This done, the next day he threw up his commiſſion, and deſired the king's leave to return to his father. At parting, he embraced his brother and his friend, with tears in his eyes, ſaying, "He did not imagine the Chriſtians were ſuch unaccountable people; and that he could not apprehend their faith was of any uſe to them, if it did not influence their practice. In my country, we think it no diſhonor to act according to the principles of our religion."

Bethlehem Stages.

THE great number of Miſſes, who from the banks of the Delaware Eaſtward, even to Boſton, are now at the young ladies Academy at Bethlehem, renders ſome regular, convenient and cheap mode of conveyance between that town and New York neceſſary. To accommodate parents who have daughters at that flouriſhing Academy, and others who may wiſh to viſit that pleaſing romantic hill, the ſubſcribers are now running ſtages, which will continue during the ſummer, between Elizabeth Town Point and Bethlehem. At each of theſe places a ſtage will ſtart every Monday and Thurſday morning at 5 o'clock, meet at Covenhoven's tavern the ſame evening, exchange paſſengers, and the next day return.

Fare of each paſſenger from Elizabeth Town Point to Bethlehem 3 dollars—way paſſengers 4d per mile—150lb. of baggage the ſame as a paſſenger. Packages and letters will be received and delivered at Mrs. Winant's, White hall, where ſeats may be taken—carriage of a letter 3d—14lb. of baggage allowed to each paſſenger.

To accomodate thoſe who may wiſh to take Bethlehem in their route in journeying between the Eaſtern and Southern ſtates, a ſtage will conſtantly run between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, ſtarting at Bethlehem every Monday morning.

WILLIAM CRANE.
FREDERICK BEUTEL.

May 19.

§ CONTINENTAL AND STATE SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD, AT NO. 196. WATER-STREET. ☞ *A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land and Jerſey Paper Money.* May 4.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Rhode-Iſland ſecurities, of every denomination, by

EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, *Water-Street.*

New-York, April 17, 1790.

WANTED Immediately, a Man as an Oſtler, one that is ſober and can be well recommended, will meet with encouragement, and find ſteady employment, by applying to the Subſcriber, ARCHER GIFFORD,

N. B. None but a ſober perſon, and one well recommended need apply. Newark, May 29, 1790.

To be LET, *and poſſeſſion given immediately,*

THE HOUSE No. 27, Front Street.——A part of the FURNITURE will be ſold, on reaſonable terms, to accommodate the Tenant, if required. Apply on the premiſes.

June 12, 1790.

TO be Sold, an elegant dwelling houſe, in every circumſtance fitted for a gentleman with a large family, ſituated in a very pleaſant part of Elizabeth Town, New-Jerſey.——The lot contains abont four acres, on which is a very good garden, and a variety of the beſt fruit trees. The terms of payment can be made ſo eaſy as to ſuit the purchaſer. Enquire of the Subſcriber at No. 12, Wall-Street. ELIAS BOUDINOT.

June 2, 1790.

The Mail Diligence,
FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern,
Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as uſual.

New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.